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號三月七年七十壹百九千壹英

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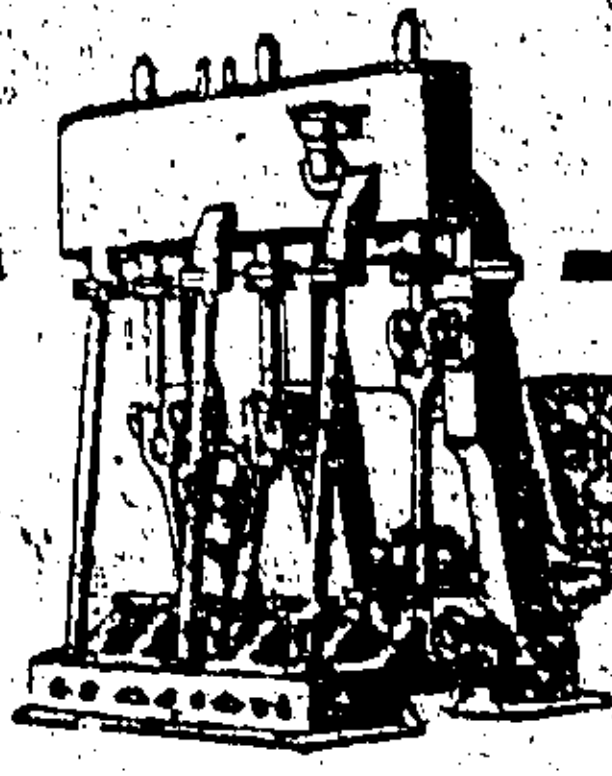


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CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

A BIG SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 2.  
A Russian official report received by  
wireless announces the capture of  
Koniukhy with 164 officers and 8,400  
men as a result of the attack on the  
Austro-German positions.

An earlier Russian message reported  
an intense artillery battle the previous  
day, in the directions of Zolotochov and  
Brzezany. The communiqué did not  
mention any infantry attacks.

It further stated:  
We destroyed an enemy train on the  
Rumanian front.

In the Carpathians, the Turks launched  
a series of attacks near Histan. We  
pursued them to the north-west of  
Sewene and reached Zeribar Lake. We  
engaged the enemy defending the  
Pendvira Road.

NEWS WELCOMED IN LONDON  
AND PARIS.

LATER.  
The news of the Russian offensive has  
been received with joy in London and  
Paris.

Koniukhy is twenty miles west of  
Tarnopol. The general opinion is that  
the objective of the Russians is Lemberg;  
the capture of which would be of great  
strategical and political importance.

While the Russian losses apparently  
have been heavy, the German evening  
communiqué statement that these  
have been unimportant is intended  
chiefly for consumption in Petrograd.

The visit of Marshal Hindenburg and  
General von Ludendorff to the  
Australian Headquarters shows the  
importance which the High Command  
attaches to General Brussiloff's move.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 2.  
An Italian official report states:  
The enemy is very active between  
Lake Garda and Ledro Valley.

Attacks between San Giovanni, and  
Bressa, and northward at Malgajumella  
and to the north-east at Mesolago,  
failed.

#### GREECE AT WAR.

GREEK NOTE TO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.  
A Berlin official message gives the  
text of the Note the Greek Minister  
handed to the Government on June 30.

It states in consequence of the  
happily effected union of the two  
parties in Greece which have so  
far been separated, and also the fact  
that several Greek regiments are  
participating in the hostilities on the  
Balkan front, the Government considers  
it no longer possible to maintain official  
relations with Germany.

The Minister simultaneously request-  
ed his passports.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST  
GROUND.

LONDON, July 2.  
A French communiqué reports:  
There was very active reciprocal  
artillery firing on the Cerny-Ailles  
sector. We briskly counter-attacked  
yesterday evening, on both sides of the  
Ailles-Paisy road and threw back the  
Germans beyond the trench line which  
they occupied yesterday.

The recaptured ground is covered  
with corpses, testifying to the heaviness  
of the enemy's losses.

#### RAIDING ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 2.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-  
ports:

We successfully carried out a raid to  
the east of Hargicourt. Enemy raiders  
reached our trenches to the east of  
Loos, but were quickly driven out.

#### FALL OF LENS NEAR AT HAND.

LONDON, July 2.

A French semi-official message states  
that the fall of Lens is inevitable and  
near at hand, the British progress here,  
every yard of which constitutes a really  
great menace to the German line, is  
apparently arousing anxiety in Ger-  
many, for the High Command have  
found it necessary to issue a statement  
in which vague references are made to  
the "Rectification" of the line, and the  
very heavy losses the German artillery  
is inflicting on the British.

The statement concludes by saying  
that French national property, to the  
value of millions is being destroyed by  
the British. The object of this new  
concern for French property is, of  
course, obvious.

LATER.  
It is the First Army, under General  
Sir Henry Sinclair Horne, that is  
gradually wiping out the Lens salient,  
General Horne, as Brevet Colonel, was  
present at the relief of Kimberley, and  
he was also at Paardeburg, Poplar Grove  
and the Zand River.

#### AN EXPLANATION OF THE ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 2.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French  
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,  
says that the sudden return by the  
enemy to an offensive on Chemin-  
des-Dames and on the left bank of  
the Meuse, is probably to be ex-  
plained by the German Govern-  
ment's need for victories, or rather  
local successes, which can be magni-  
fied into victories, to set off against  
the substantial gains of the British  
and French offensives.

At the moment when the inspired  
Press of the Fatherland is endeavour-  
ing to explain away the latest British  
successes in Flanders, and knowing  
that more must come, requiring fur-  
ther explanation, and also knowing  
that the fact that the vanguard of  
the American Army is already on  
French soil is spreading among the  
German Army and people, the High  
Command feels that something must  
be done to counterbalance all this.  
Anyhow, there are not yet any in-  
dications that a more serious inten-  
tion lies behind the sudden resump-  
tion of activity.

Both on the Marbomme and the  
Cerny sectors, the enemy, in the  
event of success, stands to win im-  
portant local advantages, notably at  
the latter place, where he would  
regain at least a portion of the obser-  
vatory line, on Chemin-des-Dames  
crest, to retain which he fought so  
hard.

By his operations of yesterday and  
to-day, the enemy regained a very  
insecure footing on a crest about a  
mile to the west of the "Dragon's  
Den," from where he was expelled  
last Monday.

The small gains the enemy has so  
far secured were obtained by a means  
which either side can employ at will,  
and which, of course, result in a  
temporary advantage to the side  
which employs them. It is a case  
of a heavy concentration of artillery  
against a narrow front followed by  
an infantry attack. The value of  
such acquisitions lies solely in the  
power to retain them. The enemy  
has not yet shown that he possesses  
this power. So far, he has merely  
been able to annex narrow belts of  
front without any depth. It is in  
counting in the slightest degree, on  
a decline of the fighting spirit of  
this French Army, to exploit these  
gains, he is counting without his  
best.

(Continued on Page 5)



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## NOTICE

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS,  
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## LONDON NOTES AND NEWS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 18.

WHERE THE ARMY IS POPULAR. There is an article in the latest issue of the *Balkan News*—issued at Salonika—just to hand that must be making the entire army in the Balkans blush to find their virtues fame. It is by M. Repoules, formerly Minister of Finance at Athens, and now in the Government of M. Venizelos.

"The British," he writes "are practically worshipped throughout the whole of Macedonia." Tommy is regarded as a modern Sir Galahad. The "girls innocently tease and jest with the soldiers" who "respond just as innocently," never, for a moment forgetting their good manners. What is the power behind this goodness of character? And how is it gained? By nature? No. By bearing, education, and will. Their intentions are always straight, their thoughts always innocent, and they never misuse their power. Not even the most ill-educated Englishman, even when intoxicated, molests anyone, hurts any animal, touches a fruit-tree, or displays any vicious tendency. Heredit, has not left in the British character a trace of brutality or barbarism.

He illustrates the kindness to animals trait by telling the story of a British officer who, seeing a miserable horse ill-treated, shot the poor beast and paid 200 drachmas as the price of his act of mercy. Then he relates how two British doctors found a poor woman in urgent need of surgical help, and having no suitable instruments with them, telephoned to Salonika. The head surgeon himself answered the call by aeroplane, and the woman's life was saved. A poor woman not of his own race, and at such a time as this. No wonder the local population escorted the surgeons to the aeroplane for the return visit amid a storm of cheering.

As to the military character of Tommy Atkins, M. Repoules says, "I confess that I no longer wonder as much as I did at the work of the British in the Balkans. The great organizer and only to lay the basis of organization, and the people get the best just as if they had chosen the call of God, and the fair

worlds came into being. A great people.

At any rate, this is a different impression to create to that made by the Huns in Belgium and northern France.

## WAR ON ANIMALS.

Here is additional evidence of the gentle tendencies of the Hun. Finding that it does not pay to attack women and children in England by Zeppelin attacks, we destroyed another this week—the Germans are trying to injure the stock on English farms. Among consignments of hay, reaching farmers of the Eastern counties from neutral countries, to supplement their own depleted stocks, have been found numerous deadly instruments, small enough to be swallowed by horses or cattle with a mouthful of hay. They are like tiny tuning forks, with the ends of the prongs very sharp. I have not seen them myself, but a man who visits East Anglia considerably tells me he has seen three of these instruments in a single truss. It appears fairly certain they were so placed by an enemy alien in a neutral country from which the hay was shipped.

## ZEEBRUGGE.

The Belgian port of Zeebrugge, used by the Germans for a base for raids on the British coast and into the North Sea, has had a heavy battering this week, and it is hoped generally that this bombardment will be continued from the sea and air until we have made the place untenable for the enemy. We are strongly entrenched only a few miles away, on the other side of Ostend, at West End, but between us and the Huns is a wide stretch of flooded territory where the water is never less than two feet deep, and that makes it impossible for guns to be transported easily against the enemy. It therefore will require further pressure on the West Front further into France to relieve the Belgian coast from the grip of the Huns.

## ENTER THE AMERICANS.

For a fortnight now an American flotilla of destroyers has been in British waters, co-operating with the British Fleet. They anchored, appropriately enough, not far from the scene of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and when they landed in Cork they were given a most cordial welcome. They have sent us the very best aid they could—fast boats of the latest type, that are invaluable in patrol and convoy work and in the anti-submarine campaign. The result has not been long in coming, for they have helped to convey many grain and food ships into port since their arrival and have set free other small craft for other waters. Every day Rear-Admiral Sims, who commands the American fleet, has been in consultation with our Admiralty, and the best of feeling prevails. The American and British fleets have long held each other in

high regard and now the men are fraternizing most cordially. As many of the newcomers are of Irish origin their shore leave has been exceptionally pleasant and in spite of the reputation of Southern Ireland for rebellious sentiments, there has been complete hospitality and good will to the new allies. The Stars and Stripes are also flying on the Western front as a forerunner of the forces that are yet to come from across the ocean, and a large contingent of doctors and nurses has reached England for service at the front.

## RUSSIA.

The danger remains great in Russia; owing to the fact that the Duma has the legal control but not the force, and the idealistic Socialists among the workmen and soldiers have the force but not the control. There are signs at the time of writing that a compromise has been reached that will blend the two and unify their aims—it is to be hoped in the direction of a forceful pursuit of the war. The real central figure was in the thick of the revolution and now appears to be the most trusted member of the Provisional Government among the workers. His appointment as War Minister is, therefore, popular with the masses and I am assured by those who know him well that he is a statesman, although an extreme Radical.

On him, therefore, rests the best hopes the Allies have that the Germans will be defeated in their fond hope that the Socialist tools of the German Government will be able to lure the Russians into a separate peace. If they fail there, they will be hard hit, and the end of the war may speedily come, for their other prop—the success of the submarine campaign against England—is rapidly crumbling, and all the time their losses on the Western front are colossal.

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Public Slip, No. 2, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 3, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 4, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 5, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 6, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 7, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 8, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 9, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 10, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 11, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 12, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 13, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 14, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 15, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 16, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 17, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 18, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 19, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2
Public Slip, No. 20, Wharves	177	107	10	2	2

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Phone 61-25 and 27-25.



## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
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PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the Government),

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 4th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**  
etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Taxes:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1914

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

**MONDAY,**  
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong 12:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1868.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**  
Principals Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of  
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

**CHINA MAIL**  
**OVERLAND EDITION.**

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

**ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
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CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
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COLONY.**

**ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.**

## STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack action or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for revivifying the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness, or from business worries. Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial! And with your nerves begging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon!

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Boots Cash Chemists, Harrolds, Selfridge, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis & Barmans, and Wm. Whiteley's.

Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JERVIS & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground, and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Crist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 21, or larger advertisements for 23.

The London Directory Co. Ltd.,  
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**SAVARESS'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES**

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

## THE WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY.

ONE THOUSAND MOTOR CARS PRODUCED DAILY.

A recent visitor to the factory of the Willys-Overland Company, located at Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., recounts his experiences in this entertaining letter to the editor:—

Nothing was ever so impressive as the tour which our party made over the great factory that turns out Willys-Overland motor cars.

Our guides were carefully picked men. They knew the factory from end to end, and each member of the party could have his questions answered.

Five million pounds are represented in land, buildings and machinery, not to say a word about the stock of parts and raw material.

From the roof of the wonderful Administration Building, which stands out like a government building, you get a great panorama of the factory. You can then readily believe that it occupies 103 acres, with 4,486,680 square feet of floor space in daily use and a production capacity of 1,000 motor cars per day.

You can appreciate the growth from 250 employees in 1914 to more than 14,000 in the Toledo factory alone in 1917.

One thousand persons, more than the entire manufacturing force of many a company, work in the Administration Building alone. This structure—375 feet long—has every facility for rapid work, including dictaphones, its own telegraph and telephone system and a postal department that does about everything but write the letters.

Three hundred and eighty-eight persons can be fed in the restaurant at one time.

### IN THE SHOPS.

But this is nothing to what strikes you when you cross into the shops. It is a whirl of action, yet all is system.

Parts by the untold thousands are here, with a value into the millions of pounds. There are lines of engines. I never saw so many crank shafts together. Our guide said 6,000—12 have believed 60,000.

There is stock in bins, stock in yards, stock along the walls, connecting rods, frames, mudguards, bonnets, rims, springs, axles, torsion tubes, transmission gear shafts, brake parts, steering rods, pedals—it is an unending procession.

Every thirty days sees an average of 1,000 tons of steel come in. It is handled by a magnetic crane that enables two men to do work that formerly required thirty.

These are amazing machines for grouping.

**COLD STEEL SHAPED LIKE BOARD.**

The toggle press, for example, held us all. This monster, with its pressure of 1,000 tons, shapes cold steel like cardboard. A piece of metal fed to it comes out as a side frame. It can make 2,000 of these in an eight-hour day.

Other mighty machines stamp out radiator shells, mudguards, cowli dashes and doors.

You would marvel at the drop forging machines. Down comes the hammer and the fiery piece of iron is beaten into shape. The complete drop forging of the front axle can be accomplished with one heat.

Every kind of part requiring strength was drop forged while we looked on: brakes, crank shafts, brake assembly rods, axle and control rods, spring shackles, gear blanks and brake rod sectors.

We saw the company's accurate system of die making. It calls for a special workman on each detail. One works on the shaper, another on the planer and a third on the slitting.

The multiple spindle drill, in one operation, drills all the holes in the front axle. This is a guarantee that each will be in right relation to the other.

**MACHINE ALMOST THINKS FOR ITSELF.**

It was hard to take us away from the automatic turret lathe that surfaces and finishes fly wheels. It works as though somewhere within its metal vitals a brain was concealed. The workman has only to put on the rough fly wheel, adjust the first set of tools, push the lever, and let the machine do the rest.

The cast iron is peeled off as readily as wax. Sometimes four or five operations are performed at once. When one set of cuttings is done, the machine stops automatically, and the next set of tools comes automatically into place. Twenty operations are performed in fourteen minutes. Twenty sets of wheels or metal parts are removed from the wheel. One man can work three of these machines.

The vertical cutter of gears on fly wheels almost matches the turret lathe in interest.

Moving up and down, the cutter at the same time slowly revolves, the fly wheel turning in the opposite direction. By the time a complete revolution of the wheel has been accomplished all the gears are cut.

We all were interested in the aluminium foundry and the machines that finish the aluminium parts.

The multiple spindle drill bores 81 holes in the crank case in one operation. This is a proof of the superiority of machining processes, for the holes must be in the right relation to each other.

Another machine smooths the surface of the crank cases, finishing seven in nine minutes.

## DIAMONDS-UPON DIAMONDS.

Diamonds, real diamonds, are consumed with apparently reckless indifference in the wet-grind room. Placed in small tools, they are used to true the emery wheels on which are ground the bearing surfaces of the crank shafts.

They are bought in £3,000 lots.

We looked on while whole floors of lumber were being turned into bodies in the woodwork department. This lumber comes in by earloads. As 214 feet of wood is required on a small touring car, we could readily see why so much was used.

You make this round and you can understand this company's immense consumption of material—18,000,000 pounds of solder annually, 2,500,000 pounds of tin and lead for soldering, 10,000,000 pounds of brass and copper, 12,000,000 feet of steel tubing, and 125,000 tons of steel.

**TESTING DEPARTMENT INSURES SAFETY.**

But what impressed me more than all was the department in which materials are tested. They have to know a thing is right before it goes into a Willys-Overland motor car. That's how they safeguard the public.

Tests in the physical and chemical laboratories are made in two ways. Completed steel parts are subjected to terrific tests. Axles are twisted like rolls of taffy candy.

Small bits of steel, six inches long, cut from completed axles, are attached at both ends, and literally pulled apart. The registering machine shows 200,000 pounds to the square inch necessary to accomplish this, whereas a resistance to 125,000 pounds would be proof of ample tensile strength. Springs are tried for their resistance.

Steel articles are also put through both heat and chemical tests. The former determines the amount of carbon, an important factor; the other determines the chemical composition of the steel.

Naturally, every operation in all the plants tends finally toward the assembly conveyor tracks. There are four of them, each 645 feet long.

We followed the whole operation. We began at one end where the frames and rear systems are put in place. By the time the other end of the conveyor is reached the frame has grown into the finished chassis.

**ENDLESS CHAIN CARRIES CAR DURING ASSEMBLY.**

From overhead parts are lowered by chains. Along the way men are attaching the parts. The frame is not in motion all the time, but can be instantly connected with the links of an endless chain and sent on its way whenever desired.

First quality of workmanship is assured by having each man do work on which he is an expert, if it be only to tighten a bolt.

Lines of engines, already tested, wait on both sides of the conveyor. These are put into place, capstays, springs are put on, steering mechanism and lighting and starting systems are adjusted. Gradually the car takes form.

Instead of painting the chassis with a brush, a sprayer is used. It does the work more rapidly, more uniformly and at a lower cost.

The tracks of the assembly lead directly through ovens in which the paint is baked. Mudguards and running boards come into their places.

**TYRES PLACED LIKE LIGHTNING.**

Wheels with the tyres on are brought along on a runway. First comes a front wheel, then a rear wheel. You might to see them put on the tyres. It is lightning.

By a special device invented by one of the men in the department, the tyre can be put on a wheel in three seconds.

From overhead bodies are dropped down on to the chassis and soon made fast.

The car is now ready for its final rapidity, finishing wheels in the last

engage the wheels of the car, and send them at high speed to make sure that they are operating freely. This is not a few under the power of the car.

Petrol and water are then put into the car. It is pushed off the track into another room, till its wheels are in contact with wheels in the floor.

With the use of the self-starter, the machine gets its first chance to prove the success of its construction.

It surprised me the way the engines started. They were off with a rush. There was no hitch or delay. All the work had been done right. In a few minutes the engine was working apparently as smoothly as if it had been a year on the road.

**PACKING FOR EXPORT.**

We saw how the cars were shipped. The export department has the big feature in this line. The finished car undergoes preparation by having its wheels taken off and fastened on the under side of the frame which forms the top cover for the car.

The top is covered with tar paper as a protection against the elements, and all is securely boxed.

Along comes a big crane running in an overhead groove a quarter of a mile long. The operator sits in a small cab not unlike that of a railroad engineer. Chains grab the box containing the car, and within forty-five seconds have carried it outside the building and have placed it on the flat freight car. You or I may soon be driving or riding in one of these very cars.

It is processes like this that I have described, that explain why every motor car in the Willys-Overland line is what it is at so low a cost. Making so many is the answer, making them to go all over the world and to accord with the experiences of users everywhere. Quantity production, immense and costly machines, skilled designing, careful inspection, accurate tests of material, efficient factory methods, rapid assembly and advanced methods of handling, all of these we saw; all of them tell why the Willys-Overland Company lives up to its ideals of a car for every need or taste—price, class and service right.

**WHEN A FELLER IS OUT OF A JOB.**

All Nature is sick from the heels to her hair. She is all out of kilter and out of repair. When a feller is out of a job, Hain't no juice in the earth, or no salt in the sea.

Hain't no ginger in life in this land of the free. And up to be what it's cracked. When a feller is out of a job.

What's the good of blue skies and of blossoms in the spring? When your boy has large patches on both of his knees.

Ant' a feller is out of a job? Them patches, I say, look so big to your eye. That they shut out the landscape and cover the sky.

That the sun can't shine through them the best it can try. When a feller is out of a job.

When a man has no part in the work of the earth. He feels the whole blunderin' mistake of his birth.

When a feller is out of a job. He feels he has no share in the whole of the plan. That he's got the mitten from Nature's own hand.

That he's rejected and left over man. When a feller is out of a job.

For you've lost your hold, with the rest of the crowd. And you feel like a dead man without an' through.

When a feller is out of a job. You are crawlin' around, but you are out of the game. Yes, dead, with no tombstone to puff up your name.

You may hustle about but you're dead just the same. When a feller is out of a job.

Every man that's a man wants to help push the wheel in the earth an' no salt in the sea. Hain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea.

Hain't no ginger in life in the land of the free. Ant' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be. When a feller is out of a job.

**The Man Who Gets There**

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND**

makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 15, Abchurch Lane, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

## YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED BY THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

GET THE  
**MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT**

AND  
SAVE TIME, WORRY AND MONEY.

WRITE TO US FOR A COPY OF

## OUR BIG CATALOGUE OF 100,000 ARTICLES

FOR THE HOME, FARM, OFFICE AND SHOP.

It is a Guide to Good Living at Low Prices. Everything to Eat, Wear and Use.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO YOU.

Four Million Families all over the World supply their needs from us.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us. America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$2.25 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you! It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, or from the American Coast to the Orient.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail. Our catalogue, a book of nearly 1,000 pages, is in the hands of every American Missionary, and on file at every American Consulate. It is sent free upon request to our home office, or may be obtained upon personal application to T. B. Tolman, 911 Urbiztondo, Manila, P.I.; Wells Fargo & Co., 8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China; or Wells Fargo & Co., 1A, Chater Road, Hongkong, China.

Mail requests to above should be accompanied by 25c gold to partly pay mailing expense.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

CHICAGO, U.S.A.



## Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

*Lea & Perrins*

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

## Today's Advertisements

### NOTICE

I have this day commenced practice as ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR at No. 7 Queen's Road, Central.  
C. A. DA ROZA,  
Incorporated Accountant.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
C. A. DA ROZA,  
Incorporated Accountant.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

### THURSDAY

the 5th July, 1917, at 11.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

10 Dozen Shavers,  
50 Gross Sewing Thread,  
100 Dozen Socks,  
10 Cases Tea Cakes,  
3 Cases Coffee Cakes.

A few lots of Enamelled Tiffin Carriers,  
Wash, Bins, Irons,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
C. A. DA ROZA,  
Incorporated Accountant.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

### FRIDAY

the 6th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

10 Dozen Shavers,  
50 Gross Sewing Thread,  
100 Dozen Socks,  
10 Cases Tea Cakes,  
3 Cases Coffee Cakes.

A few lots of Enamelled Tiffin Carriers,  
Wash, Bins, Irons,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),  
C. A. DA ROZA,  
Incorporated Accountant.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

### SATURDAY

the 7th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

10 Dozen Shavers,  
50 Gross Sewing Thread,  
100 Dozen Socks,  
10 Cases Tea Cakes,  
3 Cases Coffee Cakes.

A few lots of Enamelled Tiffin Carriers,  
Wash, Bins, Irons,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

## THE CALENDAR.

### MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

### General Memoranda.

Thursday, July 5—  
2.02 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.  
7.35 a.m.—Full Moon.

Friday, July 6—  
Princess Victoria's birthday (1858).

Saturday, July 7—  
2.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

Sunday, July 8—  
Princess John's birthday (1906).

Monday, July 9—  
Anniversary of the taking of the Tientsin (1799).

Tuesday, July 10—  
Sunset on the Day.

Wednesday, July 11—  
Princess of Wales's birthday (1895).

Thursday, July 12—  
Princess John's birthday (1906).

Friday, July 13—  
Anniversary of the taking of the Tientsin (1799).

Saturday, July 14—  
Sunset on the Day.

Sunday, July 15—  
Princess of Wales's birthday (1895).

Monday, July 16—  
Anniversary of the taking of the Tientsin (1799).

Tuesday, July 17—  
Sunset on the Day.

Wednesday, July 18—  
Princess of Wales's birthday (1895).

Thursday, July 19—  
Anniversary of the taking of the Tientsin (1799).

Friday, July 20—  
Sunset on the Day.

Saturday, July 21—  
Princess of Wales's birthday (1895).

Sunday, July 22—  
Anniversary of the taking of the Tientsin (1799).

Decrees which he caused the Emperor Kwang Hsu to issue clearly attested. Not much has been heard of him in the recent revolutionary movements, for his sympathies have always been with reform through a Constitutional Monarchy rather than by means of a Republic. Whether his views will command much support from the Southern reformers at the present time is uncertain, but his association with the new régime which has been set up in Peking offers, perhaps, some slight hope that the Southerners may at least wait and see what arrangements may be made in Peking for progressive Government in China and the realisation of the reforms on which their minds are set. But at present the hope seems slender indeed.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The American community of Hongkong are celebrating Independence Day to-morrow by a dinner.

An accountant of a shop at No. 62 Queen's Road West has reported to the Police that his safe was opened by a duplicate key and \$3,340 stolen.

A shop cooler, employed at No. 250 Queen's Road West, was knocked down by motor car No. 38 and removed to the Government Civil Hospital as a result of the accident. The car belongs to the Eagle Garage.

A small fire broke out yesterday at No. 4 Macdonnell Road which is occupied by Mr. E. M. Raymond. The fire occurred as the result of a gas explosion on the second floor of the building. The damage done was small.

Owing to the extremely high freight rates on the American run, says a Japan paper, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is reported to have obtained a profit of about six million yen this half-year, and it is expected that the Company will declare a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum for the term.

Mr. P. Kremer, of the Chinese Customs Service, who was taken prisoner at Duximide in the spring of 1915 after having been badly gassed, and after having been confined in the Darmstadt camp for over a year, and then transferred for reasons of ill health to Switzerland, has now been liberated and is in France.

The rise in Exchange has moved an American post to include the following reference to it in some verses halting the Fourth of July:  
Hurray for the 4th of July!  
The Exchange is the cheeriest—My! Dollar Mex. \$1 am told Will be Dollar Gold So Hurray for the Fourth of July.  
An announcement from the Postmaster-General in London of May 18 stated that Shanghai and Tientsin mails of March 16 to 21, via Siberia, were believed to have been lost at sea through enemy action. Private information now to hand shows that mails from Shanghai of March 17, 18, 19, 20, have been delivered in London, and in that order. Also on May 2 the mail of March 16 via Vancouver was delivered.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The appointment of Mr. Rowland S. Morris as U. S. Ambassador to Japan has been confirmed.

A Russian lady has been appointed to the Russian Post Office in Tientsin. This is a new departure.

The Bangkok Daily Mail learns that Mr. Henry Gittins, controlling engineer of the Siam Southern railway, has been appointed Adviser to the Commissioner-General of the Royal State Railways. Mr. Gittins has been connected with railway work in Siam for many years, and has had charge of the construction of the southern line which now connects Bangkok with the Malay Peninsula.

News has reached Shanghai that Flight Lieut. G. B. Miller of the Royal Flying Corps has been reported as missing. Mr. Miller was formerly an employee of the Shanghai Hongkong Wharf Co., and his first commission was in the 13th Highland Light Infantry. Subsequently he became an army aviator, and recently took part in a raid, but did not return. He is a native of Dundee and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Shanghai.

### TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

#### VISIBLE IN HONGKONG.

A total eclipse of the Moon will be visible in Hongkong during the early hours of Thursday morning. The following are the local times of the different phases of the phenomenon:  
Moon rises July 4th: 6.49 a.m.  
Moon enters Earth's shadow 3.12 a.m.  
Total Eclipse begins 4.51 a.m.  
Middle of Eclipse 5.35 a.m.  
Moon sets 6.47 a.m.

## THE MONARCHICAL COUP AT PEKING.

### PRESIDENT REPORTED TO BE IN HIDING.

Further details from Peking state that on Saturday all the gates of the city, the railway stations and telegraph offices were guarded by General Chang Hsun's troops.

General Chang's troops about two o'clock on Sunday morning entered the Manchu Palace and the Presidential Palace, simultaneously and the restoration of the Emperor Hsuan Tung was announced by Imperial Decree. General Chang's troops are guarding the capital.

General Chang Hsun, through Liang Tin Fun, advised President Li Yuan Hung to retire, but the President said he was prepared to die rather than resign.

The Emperor will appoint General Chang Hsun Premier, Liang Tung Yin Foreign Minister, Chang Cheng Fong Minister of Finance, and Lau Chen Chun Minister of the Army.

Li Yuan Hung (the ex-President) who is made a Duke of the first class, will be removed to Yingtou.

It is reported that Li Yuan Hung is in hiding at a certain Legation.

The restoration was secretly planned by General Chang Hsun, Kang Yu Wei (the famous Reformer of the Kwang Hsu reign), Liang Ting Fun, and others.

General Chang Hsun has telegraphed twice to Chu Sui Chong and Tuan Ki Sui to come to Peking, but had received no reply up to yesterday, though it was reported that Tuan Ki Sui had left Tientsin for the capital.

A telegram from Peking to-day says that the capital is quiet.

### CANTON QUIET.

News from Canton to-day is to the effect that there is no excitement. It is quiet everywhere. The Military Governor has issued a statement that he will uphold the Republic. Most of the Chinese newspapers, though not all, protest against the restoration of the monarchy.

A curious situation is created by the appointment of General Luk Wing Tung as Viceroy of the Two Kwang, as the Military Governors of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who are General Luk's nominees, and formerly attached to his staff, recently declared their independence as against the Northern Tzuwans, but acknowledged the authority of the President.

General Lung Chai Kwong (former Military Governor of Canton) has been appointed Admiral of Kwangtung.

### THE NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

The current year has not yet provided the Royal Observatory with occasion for hoisting storm signals, but, in the ordinary course of events, it is probable that the public will shortly have the opportunity of viewing and translating signals in the new code introduced upon the 1st of July. We have examined the new scheme with care, and are of opinion that a distinct advance has been made in the method of giving publicity to storm warnings.

The new Non-Local Code replaces the China Coast Code in use hitherto. By the latter the positions of storm centres were given in terms of indefinite terms as "S.W. of Luzon," "N.E. of Paracels," "O.F. Annam," etc., in future we are to have the position of the centre in latitude and longitude, the velocity, direction of motion, and the time to which the information refers, being added by means of appropriate symbols. Nothing could convey more information to the public generally, or to the mariners in particular. The adoption of this code obviously renders the old red and black signals obsolete, but the Observatory now intends to signal possible typhoon gales in Hongkong or the vicinity by means of an extremely simple Local Code of single symbols by day and a group of three lights by night. In future, therefore, the shipmaster leaving the port should be able to obtain all the information he requires from the Non-Local signals, while those concerned with working in the harbour and the public generally will be furnished with the information vitally necessary by the Local Code.

The officials of the Royal Observatory are to be congratulated on the arrangements, especially the new codes, symbols, and signals, which they have devised for the purpose of giving the public and the mariners the most reliable and accurate information possible.

## THE COUP D'ÉTAT AT PEKING.

### THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

The following interesting speculations on the attitude of the Southern Provinces towards any attempt to overthrow the Republic were published in the Peking Gazette on June 20th. The dramatic event at Peking on Sunday lend to these views an added interest:

Kuangtung, the cradle of revolutions, and Yunnan, the champion of the Republic, are once more actively engaged in the important and, necessarily, difficult struggle to uphold constitutional government. Closely connected with these two foremost provinces are Kuangsi and Kweichow, the former, a sort of natural ally of Kuangtung and the latter, the shield of Yunnan. Whatever may be said about the difficulty or lack of troops or shortage of ammunition, nevertheless, the fact remains that these four provinces are pledged to one purpose, namely the maintenance of constitutional government in China. In other words they have formed a league for the protection of the President and Parliament and what is most important of all, to enforce respect for the provisional constitution, which the rebels in the North are trying to destroy. For several reasons the movement in the South has to be necessarily slow. In fact it would be the advantage of the south to be deliberately slow. The movement in Yunnan for the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai took exactly three months to start and then three more months fully to mature. People in the North, who are eyewitnesses of the abominable activities of the monarchists office-seekers, swashbucklers and traitors to the Republic are apt to be too impatient. Others are so intensely absorbed in the things near at hand such as the organised opposition against Liang Ching-hai, the campaign to overthrow the Republic, the intrigue to recall Tuan Chi-jui, and many other such affairs, that they are apt to lose sight of the South. On the part of the rebels and plotters there is scarcely any need to say that they are so absorbed in their sinister work that it is impossible for them to lift up their heads to look beyond their nose. Indeed we can hear them muttering to themselves the words "I don't care what happens in the South so long as I can get in at this time to make money." In this way the South is temporarily forgotten, but the South continues to be active.

It appears that the Northern rebels are relying on the statement made by Chang Hsun that he has every confidence that General Lu Yung-tung will be able to all right as he personally said not mind Chang Hsun being dissolved. As a further proof to their minds there comes another report from the South that the attitude of General Lu Yung-tung is still uncertain, that he is loath to declare war in consideration of the hardships the people of the South have suffered during the last few years, and that he is loath to be able to direct the campaign. So the plotters here in Peking and down in Tientsin proceed undisturbed with their intrigues and workings for power among themselves, and perhaps just what the South desires to see. We do not pretend to read the mind of this soldier of the South, who has done so much for the cause of the Republic, but if General Lu is still the same man as he was a year ago, he must believe until convinced by facts to the contrary, that he is pursuing his old tactics. He believes in waiting for things to happen in the enemy camp and then strike back with a psychological moment. There can be no doubt that this is a sound strategy for a soldier of the South, who is loath to engage in a position to indulge in useless sacrifice either of men or materials. The supposed attitude of indifference on the part of General Lu Yung-tung is therefore a cause for anxiety to the loyal Northerners, and a reason for encouragement to the stubborn Northerners. General Lu Yung-tung is biding his time and when the moment arrives he will show the attitude towards the rebels Tu Chuns.

### THE ATTITUDE OF KUANGTUNG.

The best way to judge the cause of the South and the real attitude of General Lu Yung-tung, which is the real attitude of Kuangtung, Tu Chün Chen Ping-kun of Kuangtung is an old protégé of General Lu Yung-tung. Officially, the latter under the direct control of the former, General Lu Yung-tung, is beyond a shadow of doubt. All reports from Kuangtung agree that he is for sending a punitive expedition against the Northerners, rebels, and Anhui to begin with, Chankaiwei, and then to begin with, the only thing that is restraining him is the absence of definite approval from General Tu Chün Chen. It may be said that even Tu Chün Chen is not over anxious to declare war on the Northerners. Well and good. He is, however, not opposed to it. This much we are sure of. The question to ask next is, what is the attitude of the military forces in Kuangtung? The military forces of Kuangtung may be divided into four groups. First, the troops under the command of Liang Ching-hai, second, those commanded by Liang Ching-hai, and third, those commanded by Liang Ching-hai. The two divisions created by Liang Chün Chen and now under the command of two Chün Chen are in an uncertain tone. The rebels are declaring war on the Northerners, and are taking to Kuangtung's General Chen Ping-kun from Kuangtung. With the exception of the forces under Liang Chün Chen, the rest are known to be in sympathy with Liang Chün Chen and would undoubtedly obey his orders.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ALLEGED MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K. C., Chief Justice.

One, Wong Tui Leung, was charged with murdering Soi Pak Sun at No. 95 Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on May 29, 1917.

The Hon Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. R. F. Mattingly, of Messrs Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston. The juryman were Messrs G. H. da Silva, F. G. Harbridge, J. Laing, W. G. Williams, A. W. Hoon, W. Taylor, F. Z. S. Soares and A. Lambden.

The Attorney General, opening the case for the prosecution, said that the case was a very simple one and he did not propose to open it at length, but with his Lordship's permission he would put certain photographs to the jury. The photographs were those taken of the room where the murder was alleged to have taken place.

On the evening of May 29, between 8.15 and 8.30 o'clock three men were lying on the bed, which the jury were in the photograph, one of which was the deceased. The prisoner came in and almost immediately, according to the evidence, went up to the deceased, attacked him, and stabbed him, inflicting nineteen wounds.

The prisoner then went downstairs, went straight to the police station and gave himself up, and handed over the knife with which the murder was committed. The prisoner seems to have acted on some real or supposed grievance. When charged at the station the next day, he made the following statement:—"I want to exchange a life for a life with him because he has driven me to the last extremity. He robbed me of all the money I had."

Dr. Macfarlane, the Government bacteriologist, then gave evidence of testing clothing and other articles for both human and mammalian blood.

He stated that he received certain articles from Sergeant Wells and tested them both for human and mammalian blood.

Asked by his Lordship why he did not subject all the articles to the human blood test, Dr. Macfarlane said that they had not sufficient serum to test all the articles.

Dr. Smalley, the Government Medical Officer, gave evidence of examining the deceased at the house. He stated that he found nineteen wounds on the deceased, all of which could have been inflicted by the knife produced in Court. He had the deceased removed to the Kwon Wa Hospital at Yau-mat, because he thought it would have been useless to take him to the Government Civil Hospital, as the deceased would never have reached there alive. He died on the operating table of the Kwon Wa Hospital.

Mr. Eldridge, of the P.W.D., gave evidence of preparing a plan of the house, and a Chinese photographer also testified as to taking photographs of the room and of the house.

A Chinese coxswain stated that the house belonged to him. The photograph was that of the room in which the murder was committed. He went to the house on the evening of the murder.

After a little while the deceased came there, together with another man, and they all sat on the bed and smoked opium. Soon after this the prisoner came in. He said to the deceased, "What about it?" The deceased said, "What?" The prisoner said, "I will not let you go up to the deceased and place his hand on his stomach. As soon as witness saw this he got up from the bed and said, 'Do not fight here.' If you have anything to say to each other say it quietly by and by." He asked the other man to stop fighting. He then saw a knife in the prisoner's hand. Witness put out his hand and touched the prisoner who said, "It is none of your business; move away." Just then the deceased made an attempt and succeeded in raising about half way up on the bed and as he did this the prisoner stabbed the deceased on the forehead. He shouted out, "You have stabbed him." The prisoner went downstairs and witness followed him. He saw him go into a police station and he himself went into a salt shop and reported what he had seen.

Asked by his Lordship why he did not attempt to get hold of the prisoner and stop him stabbing the deceased, he said that by the time he had got off the bed and put his shoes on the whole thing was over.

His Lordship said, "I do not think you are the Iron Cross."

A Chinese carpenter stated that he went to the house to do some work for the witness. He saw the deceased smoking opium on the bed. He saw the prisoner go up to the deceased and strike him with a knife.

Dr. Woodman stated that he had had the prisoner under observation at Victoria Gaol. He had detected nothing to lead him to believe that the prisoner was insane.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, Dr. Woodman said that he had not been supplied with any of the prisoner's family history. It was not usual in deciding the question of insanity amongst Asiatics, to take the subject's family history into account because it was not always possible to get those details. Upon being told that the prisoner's elder died insane and his uncle was an idiot, Dr. Woodman said he could not alter his opinion with regard to the prisoner. His opinion was that he had had a little more experience than the ordinary "practitioner" in deciding questions of sanity and insanity.

After hearing further evidence the jury found that the prisoner was guilty of committing murder with intent and was sentenced to hang at the gallows. His Lordship ordered that the accused be confined in His Majesty's Prison during His Majesty's pleasure.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th June:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks
This year	12,365	248,840
Last year	15,228	356,935
Decrease	1,861	108,095

### CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD DERBY.

AMSTERDAM, July 2. Lord Derby, the Minister of War, in an interview accorded to the London correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, emphasized that as long as Holland remained neutral Great Britain would respect her neutrality. The German allegations to the contrary were merely preparing a pretext to attack Holland.

Lord Derby said: We have no intention of sailing up the Scheldt. Such a plan had never occurred to us. The Dutch must surely know that Germany is a master of intrigue. You must ask yourselves whether Germany will always respect Holland's neutrality. We shall do nothing to make Holland abandon it. No danger threatens Holland from the sea, but danger does threaten her by land. In political circles in Great Britain there is not the slightest feeling of ill-will towards Holland.

## HOW GERMANY IS FED.

## BRITISH EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 2. With a view to guiding the United States in the matter of the control of exports, Great Britain has supplied America with evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from Scandinavia and from Holland. She is receiving enough food to supply over seven million soldiers or virtually the entire effective of Germany. Thus she received in 1916 about 83,000 metric tons of butter, 116,000 of meat, 69,000 of pork, 70,000 of condensed milk, 80,000 of cheese, 16,000 of eggs, 180,000 of potato meal, 58,000 of coffee, 74,000 of fruit, 12,000 of sugar and 215,000 of vegetables.

## SERIOUS RIOTS AT DUSSELDORF.

AMSTERDAM, July 2. There have been serious disturbances at Dusseldorf. Crowds of workers wrecked and looted the shops especially the bars. The local commander promptly shut the bars and the theatres and court-martialed the ringleaders of the rioters. Four Belgians were sent to penal servitude and numerous minor sentences were passed on male and female rioters.

## WHAT GERMANY MUST HAVE.

LONDON, July 2. A meeting of the German Colonial Society, presided over by Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, passed a resolution declaring that Germany's influence on the sea must be guaranteed; Germany must have an outlet to the ocean; Germany's overseas possessions must be enlarged with due consideration for overseas bases; repudiating the idea of abandoning her South Sea Colonies and demanding the safeguarding of Germany's interests in East Asia.

## FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN'S LAST FIGHT.

AMSTERDAM, July 2. Reporting the death of the famous airman Reisinger the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that in his last fight he set a British airplane ablaze. His British opponent, seeing that he was unable to escape death, rammed Reisinger with the result that both fell down, killed.

## THE TEA DUTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 2. In Committee of the House of Commons on the Finance Bill an amendment in favour of a reduction of the Tea duty from one shilling to eightpence was negatived without a division, after a statement by Mr. Bonar Law indicating the extent to which the additional revenue would come, from direct, as compared with indirect taxation. He stated that the revenue from indirect taxation for the year before the war was £269,000,000 and was now £110,000,000. The corresponding figures for direct taxation were £33,000,000 and £469,000,000. In view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement, it was the Government's intention to keep the prices of some necessities at a "reasonable" level. If the Treasury were to make good in one direction the higher prices of food, it would be only right that it should get what it could from other sources in compensation.

## THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

## BRITISH SOCIALIST'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 2. Mr. Thompson, the socialist editor of the *Clarion*, who is acting as correspondent for the *Daily Mail* at Petrograd, telegraphs a striking analysis of the revolutionary movement in Russia which, in his opinion, was directed not only against the Tsar but against the war. He says that the promoters of the Stockholm Conference are "merely visionaries and fanatics who are unable to distinguish between the belligerents, and pathetically cling to the idea of universal brotherhood. They are most likely to offer an easy prey for the German agents in Stockholm."

## A DAY OF BAD AUGURY IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, July 2. Enormous crowds participated in the demonstration, mentioned in an earlier telegram, which was organized by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and the more extreme elements. The Constitutional democrats did not participate.

There were processions headed by a sailors' band playing the Marseillaise, and the favourite inscriptions on the banners were: "Down with the Duma and the Council of Empire," "Down with Capitalists and Ministers," "A body of infantry carried a banner with the inscription: 'We want an armistice on all fronts.' The sailors of one cruiser demanded a Commune. One regiment declared against a Russian advance, another proclaimed that not a drop of blood should be shed, and a third attacked the 'Imperialist Allies.' Anarchists' banners inveighing against all authority were most conspicuous. The only exceptions to the above inscriptions were the Guards and Rifles regiments which supported the Government. Another regiment carried a banner on which was inscribed: 'Enough of demonstrations. Let us get to work.' The soldiers at Cronstadt are urging a fight to a complete victory over the middle classes. To sum up, the day cannot be said to be of good augury.

## TRAMWAY DISASTER AT NIAGARA.

TORONTO, July 2. Owing to a "washaway" an electric car plunged over a twenty foot embankment into the river at the edge of the famous whirlpool rapids of Niagara Falls. Twenty seven people were drowned and 40 were injured.

## AN AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

HOBART, July 2. Mr. Spence, the Nationalist, has been returned for Fort Darwin, replacing the Labourite member who has died.

## WAR PROPHECY.

## THE BEAST TO DIE A VERY BAD DEATH.

The war will end on August 28 of this year and Germany will be crushed by the Italians, according to a prophecy attributed to S. Malachie, made in the twelfth century, recently unearthed by the Director of the Civil Museum at Coma and published in the *Petit Journal*. Malachie, the accuracy of whose predictions regarding the life of Popes three centuries after his own era is celebrated, begins by specifying in somewhat mysterious language, the exact date August 28, 1916, on which "new races, taking their name from Romulus"—which must mean the Rumanians, would enter the war. "Then," the prophecy is said to continue, "the ferocious beast which for two years and one month had covered the earth with blood, horror and carnage, will be enveloped on every side, and striking out vainly the while, will seek whom it can to devour, but will never find him. There will be great battles during fifteen months. The fifth day after the sun comes out from the sign of the Lion the beast will die a very bad death." Including the moon which was new the day Rumania entered the war, the thirteenth new moon would rise on August 27 next and vanish again on September 16 and on August 28 the sun leaves the sign of the lion to enter under the sign of the virgin. Five days later would be August 28, and on that day, Malachie says, the war must end. Concerning Italy, he says: "A virgin whose name contains two letters, two alpha, one tau and one lambda, the Greek letters meaning, respectively, I, A, T, and L, said to spelling Italia, will crush the beast's head and the Latin people will divide its remains."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

## GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 2. A German official report issued this evening, shows that the Russian attacks did not collapse, as reported on the 1st inst., as it says that the "Russian attacks near Kenech, between Zolofa and Narajowka, occasioned rear engagements."

## RUSSIANS AMPLY SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS.

COPENHAGEN, June 2. A *Lokaltidende* correspondent reports that the Russian attacks near Stanislaw were much more violent than was officially reported. The artillery fire was even more violent than before the revolution. He is convinced that the Russian are amply supplied with munitions.

## VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, July 2. A French communiqué states:—In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night. Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of 300 metres, on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road. The enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by our shells and evacuated by us. Our concentrated artillery fire created great havoc on the enemy, who, despite all his efforts, was unable to push his attack further. The artillery contest continued most actively on this sector throughout the day. There was intermittent artillery firing elsewhere, but it was more lively on the left of the Meuse Hill 304, and in the Morhonne sector.

## GERMAN UNEASINESS.

LONDON, July 2. The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. There is a feeling in the Allied lines that the latest move is an attempt to approach famous "Ferryman's House," situated on the Yser Canal. This was the scene of many bloody encounters at the opening of the war.

## VENICE-BOMBED.

ROME, July 2. An Austrian air-squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Mirano during the night of June 29. There were no casualties. Italian hydroplanes carried out a reprisal, bombing Trieste the following night.

## LEATHER SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

## CHILDREN ADVISED TO ATTEND SCHOOL BAREFOOTED.

AMSTERDAM, June 2. Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered the school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

## AEROPLANES AND THE WAR.

NEW YORK, July 2. Mr. Orville Wright, in an interview, stated that 10,000 aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine-gun.

## AUSTRIA AND POLAND.

ZURICH, July 2. During the debate in the Austrian Parliament, the speakers declared that the new Kingdom of Poland must be a Monarchy incorporated with Galicia under the sceptre of the Austrian Emperor. Another speaker dwelt on the efforts of the Central Powers to liberate Poland, but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT MUNICH.

AMSTERDAM, July 2. The Austrian Emperor and Empress have arrived at Munich. Their suite includes the Foreign Minister.

## CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, June 2. The Government has decided to criminally prosecute all those who were responsible for the tragic events last December, not excluding members of the Cabinet.

## THE BUDAPEST DEMONSTRATORS.

## MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

AMSTERDAM, July 2. A message from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrators is estimated at a million kroner. The windows of eighty cafes and 200 shops were smashed and goods were stolen.

## POLITICAL FUTURE OF RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, July 2. The pro-Russian Soldiers' Congress has passed a resolution to the effect that the "Provisional Government" should promulgate laws assuring the various Russian nationalities the right to dispose of their political future, and the proclaiming of equal rights in all tongues, while simultaneously preserving the Russian language officially.

## "BABY WEEK."

## ROYAL PATRONAGE.

LONDON, July 2. Her Majesty the Queen will open this afternoon the great Exhibition, in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

## ADMINISTRATION REFORM IN INDIA.

LONDON, July 2. The *Daily Telegraph* states that, in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administration reform for India especially in the military department. The Cabinet has been assisted by experts who are closely considering the whole matter. Important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

## DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, July 2. Thousands of people took part in a procession to the graves of those killed in the revolution. Numerous banners were inscribed with "Down with the Capitalist!" "We want an Armistice!" and similar sentiments. The Cossacks permitted the demonstration.

## INDIAN OFFICIALS.

LONDON, July 2. In view of the present restrictions on travel, Mr. Austin Chalmers, with the approval of His Majesty the King, has invited Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, and Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, to serve on in India, to which they have consented.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF A BARRAGE.

What is a barrage really like—to watch, not to be under? asks a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. I have been interested in reading the impressions of wounded soldiers on the subject. Apart from obvious flights of fancy, such as "10,000 tigers," I have come upon three descriptions which at least convey a mental picture of its "effect upon the surface of the land. Two are curiously similar; they are 'a monster vacuum cleaner' and 'a great choker sweeping the land.' The best, to my mind, is 'like stock-boiling in a pot'."

## THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

At the general meeting of the Deutsche Bank a shareholder asked whether it was true, as he had been reported in England, that the Deutsche Bank has £18,000,000 sterling tied up in the Baghdad Railway, and, if so, how this investment now appeared in the books of the bank. Her von Gwinner declared that the statement was a "malicious invention" by "an author who had lived for years in Germany," and he endeavoured to assure the meeting that the Deutsche Bank's "participation" in the Baghdad Railway "is of such a kind that it can involve no loss for the bank." He said it had already been announced that it was impossible to go on with the construction of the railway, because it was no longer possible to place the Four per Cent. Turkish Loans which were to provide the money. Ever since 1911, when a large issue of Turkish four per Cent. Customs Loans was made, in order to protect Turkey from complete dependence on France, Turkey had been involved in warlike developments, and the Baghdad Railway now was "in its sixth year of war." Owing to the increased cost of money and also of materials, the terms of the Baghdad Railway Concession of 1903 were entirely out of date, and an amendment of the Concession had become necessary. The efforts of the Deutsche Bank in this matter would be supported "not only by Turkish but by the German Government."

## THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## CHINESE LABOUR IN GLASGOW.

In the House of Commons on May 4th Mr. Snowden asked the Minister of Munitions if Chinese labour had been introduced into the works of Messrs. R. Jamieson & Co. of Glasgow, and, if so, how and by whom this labour had been recruited; and if the Trade Unions were previously consulted and agreed. Mr. Kellaway said he had made telegraphic inquiries and found that twenty Chinese labourers were employed by this firm. These men were ship's firemen, and were recruited from London. Instructions had been sent to the firm to remove the labour in question. (Hear, hear.)

## JAPAN'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

In the House of Commons on May 7th Sir J. Walton, who had a question on the paper as to Japan placing at the disposal of Great Britain their mercantile marine, said he had been requested to postpone it to the next Session.

## THE CULTIVATION OF RICE IN CALIFORNIA.

The cultivation of rice in California is a comparatively new industry, as it was in 1911 that the first rice was milled for commercial uses. At that time there were about 500 acres planted to rice, and the season's production was 2,000 sacks. In 1912 the production had increased to about 25,000 sacks, and a promise of a considerable increase of acreage for the next year. Southern California is now growing rice successfully. Next year there will be 30,000 acres of land planted with rice, which will yield at least 300,000 sacks.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## GUNPOWDER CONCEALED BENEATH VEGETABLES.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning with the possession of sixty pounds of gunpowder without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Sergeant Tulloch stated that the defendant whilst carrying the gunpowder in Canton Road, Kowloon. It was packed in two bags, and each bag was in a basket. The bags were concealed beneath a quantity of vegetables.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that a stranger had employed him to carry the baskets containing the powder.

After evidence was heard His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 with the alternative of two months imprisonment, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of the contraband. The defendant was also fined \$5, or in default of payment seven days' hard labour, for not having labelled the gunpowder as dangerous goods.

## LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese fitter was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny of 40 lbs. of brass from the Kowloon Docks.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after evidence was heard His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

## A REPENTANT THIEF.

Whilst a Chinese woman was changing \$95, in Hongkong bank notes, at a money changer's shop at No. 13 Queen's Road West yesterday, a coolie snatched the money from her hand and took to his heels. The woman shouted and a Chinese constable, hearing her cry, chased and caught the thief with the money in his possession. When brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning the coolie pleaded guilty to having stolen the money from the woman. He then stated that he was very sorry he had committed the theft. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

## MANSLAUGHTER CASE HEARD.

Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon heard the case in which a Chinese chauffeur named Ho Po was last week charged with manslaughter.

It was alleged that whilst the defendant was driving motor car No. 23 on the Praya East at about 8 p.m. on the 21st of June, he knocked down and killed a Chinese woman named Ng Yee Tai.

Dr. Macfarlane gave evidence of the injuries sustained by the deceased. They were mostly internal and multiple injuries were the cause of death.

Inspector Sim, of Wanchai, said he was of opinion that the wheels of the motor car passed over the deceased's body.

The Inspector said he happened to be passing in a rickshaw when he saw a large crowd gathered near No. 37B Praya East. Alighting from the rickshaw and entering the crowd he found the deceased sitting under a verandah. She was alive but severely injured. Witness immediately summoned an ambulance and had the deceased removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness was informed that the deceased had been knocked down by a motor car whilst she was crossing the roadway. There was no motor car on the scene of the accident, however, nor could anyone in the crowd tell witness this number of the car that had knocked down the deceased.

Further evidence was then heard and the case adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, bail being fixed, as before, at \$500.

## A PRIVATE RICKSHAW COOLIE CHARGED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning Dr. Harston's rickshaw coolie was charged with stealing a purse containing \$40 from a pedestrian in Jervois Street.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the case was adjourned until next Thursday.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that Chamberlain's is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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We have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILLY" and must clear stock. We offer therefore our whole stock at 20 to 30% discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.

The sale commences on TUESDAY, the 3rd of July.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

KOMOR &amp; KOMOR.

Art &amp; Curio Dealers.

Des Vaux Road.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## TO-DAY'S GALLOPS.

In fine, bright weather on a good course, which could be considered fast though it was a bit soft in places, a dozen and more ponies in training for the Gymkhana next Saturday were given training gallops this morning.

Cadogan's Wolf, Gegg up, did a nice gallop though he appeared to be tiring towards the end. His quarters were 39, 38, 35, 32.2-2.22.2. Windsor Dahlia went well over a mile and a quarter but was all out at the finish; last half 1.08, last quarter 32.2. Hush Hush did good time over a mile, 2.19.8, last quarter 31.3, but he is reported he had only light weight up.

The times were:—

Clovelands, by 1 mile, 41, 1.14.4, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

Oak Bay, by 1 mile, 38, 1.11.3, 1.43.3; last 1.34.

End of Day, by 1 mile, 40, 1.19, 1.59, 2.32.5; last 1.54.

Striva, by 1 mile, 42, 1.19, 1.55, 2.28; last 1.53.

Bay Boat, by 1 mile, 41, 1.19, 1.54, 2.27.2; last 1.52.

Cadogan's Wolf, Gegg, 1 mile, 39, 1.11.3, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 38, 1.11.3, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

Windsor Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 37, 1.11.3, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

Windsor Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 36, 1.11.3, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

Windsor Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 35, 1.11.3, 1.40.4; last 1.33.

NEW ALLY, Condon, 1 mile, 35.8, 1.11.3, 1.47, 2.22.4; last 1.35.4.

AUSTRIAN CUBER, Seth, 8 furlongs, 10.1, 47.2; last 1.01.

Lee, boy, 1 mile, 45, 1.23.2, 2.01, 2.52; last 2.03.

Phoromazur, Seth, 11, 37.3, 1.18.3, 1.48, 2.23.4, 2.59.4; last 1.35.

Brax, Barton, 1 mile, 37, 1.11.4, 1.45.8, 2.20; last 1.30.2.

Hush Hush, boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.12, 1.45, 2.19.3; last 1.31.3.

## TENNIS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB v. R. L. STILES

Played at King's Park on Monday with the following result:—

R. L. STILES

Wilson and Heath

Heath and Johns

McGregor and White

R. L. STILES

Christian and Mood

Richmond and Davidson

Railton and Jack

Christian and Mood

Richmond and Davidson

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Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via  
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,  
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"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.  
"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao via  
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"SOERU MARU" Thursday, 5th July, at 9 a.m.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 8th July, at Noon.  
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone  
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to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,  
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take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manua, Sandakan  
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## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	CHUNYAN	July 4, Daylight
HAIPHONG	SWANTUNG	July 5, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SAIPING	July 7, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	AFRIC	July 8, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SEANTUNG	July 12, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	KUINGHOU	July 13, at Noon
SHANGHAI	TINGHOU	July 15, Daylight

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	THURSDAY, July 5, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	FRIDAY, July 6, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

CALOUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling  
at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with  
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,  
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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with  
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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,  
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improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking  
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Cargo remaining undelivered on MON.  
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Storage charges will be assessed on all  
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-  
DAY, 7th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
affected.

No Claims will be recognized after the  
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.  
All chafed and damaged Cargo will  
be landed into the Company's Godown,  
where they will be examined on 11th  
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT- TLE Via KEELUNG	YINABA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 13th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
	HITACHI MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
	IYO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 21st July at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU	10,000	SATURDAY, 14th July
KOBE	JINSEN MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 10th July

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